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668 been entirely eliminated. He called for continued efforts to detect and suppress Nationalist intelligence agents, "bandits," and landlords, and for concentration on the strengthening of the "democratic reform movement" and the establishment of public security committees.

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669 2. Suppression of Nationalist Spies. The threat of Nationalist expionage in Southwest China was greatest at the time the Communists assumed power in the region. The Communists not only reported 80,000 Nationalist intelligence workers at large in the region, but also claimed their influence and operations extended to the remnants of Nationalist forces, "bandit" units, and secret societies in Southwest China. Great emphasis was placed on the necessity of ridding the region of these spies to assure the well being of the new regime.

During 1950, the Communists concentrated on the disbanding of Nationalist espionage organizations and obtaining the surrender and arrest of spies. In the western Szechwan special district, the Communist authorities reported the surrender of 2,000 spies and the arrest of 318 others in the first half of 1950. During the same period in the southern Szechwan special district,

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726 669 2,451 spies were arrested and 1,200 gave themselves up, according to Communist sources. Throughout the Suppression-of-Counterrevolutionaries Movement in 1951, further efforts were made to apprehend Nationalist intelligence personnel. As one means to this end, the Communists required that all former Kuomintang officials and army officers above the rank of captain register with public security agencies. The officers who complied were placed under surveillance.

Despite the emphasis placed on uncovering spies during the Suppression-of-Counterrevolutionaries Movement, relatively few of the cases dealt with during the campaign involved espionage. In the eastern Szechwan special district, of all prosecuted cases, 79 per cent dealt with "bandits" and "local despots" and only a small percentage concerned intelligence workers.[13]

Counterrevolutionary activities, including Nationalist espionage operations, have received increased publicity since 1954. Three counterrevolutionary cases presented for mass trial in January 1955 at Chungking[14]

13. Ibid., Dec. 4, 1951, p. 2.
14. People's Daily, Feb. 7, 1955, p. 3.

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726 669 apparently were intended to convince the people that spying by Nationalist agents still constituted an actual threat to the Communist regime. Indeed, it may be that espionage organizations had been revitalized by internal or external forces.

726 668 798 3. Foreign "Intelligence Agents." Closely connected with the suppression of Kuomintang intelligence personnel on the Mainland was the apprehension of "foreign intelligence agents." During the 1951 suppression movement, church groups and foreign missionaries were accused of engaging in espionage against the regime. Arrests of missionaries and foreign residents were frequently reported throughout the Southwest Region. A Catholic organization, Sheng-mu Chün (Legion of Mary), was made a particular object of attack. Members of the organization were required to register with the authorities and were subject to investigation by public security agencies. Persons who failed to comply were arrested and charged with counterrevolutionary activity.

687 4. Sabotage. Acts of sabotage reported in the Communist press included the destruction of factory property, the theft of economic information, the spreading of rumors among workers, and the organization of strikes.

/190/ Through Li the secretary I received the first certain news about the theater of war in Ba tang where Tschao ör fong had for the past year been revenging the death of the resident minister who was murdered by the Tibetans in 1905. Nothing was made known about it in Hsining and we heard only vague reports about it in Tschendu and Dscherku ndo. According to these reports sometimes the Tibetans and then again the Chinese were said to be the victors. The Shensi merchants of Dscherku had urged me not to travel to Ta tsien lu and said that on account of this war they had not received any new goods. Even in Tschoktsen the merchants could not tell me whether the big tea route to Ta tsien lu was even open, and it was not until now that I heard some details about the situation and learned of the battles to which His Excellency Von Mumm had referred in his writings years before. T C 726 •

On April 17 in the late afternoon my cavalcade reached Tschanggu. We first came to the monastery bearing this name, then to the village, and finally to the old castle. All three are on the right bank on a broad terrace 200 meters above the river which makes a large bend here. The ascent up the Tschanggu mountain is steep. It was too much for two of my horses. Half way up my old white riding horse which I had bartered at the Hartschiu yurts from the young Rengan horse thiefs, suddenly hung its head. Even without its saddle it was unable to lift a foot, and succeeded in staggering down to the Tsa lung Chu Valley only after we had poured some brandy into it, but it died at a mill down in the valley. A second horse, a young chestnut from Lab gomba, developed a weak pulse and could not climb the mountain, but in the following night it recovered sufficiently so that it was brought to me in Tschanggu where I received just 10 rupees for it. With my final strength, therefore, I just succeeded in reaching the place where the first Chinese administrative official ruled. C 361

The Tschanggu mandarin's official title was "Lu ho tenn hsien," that is, colonial district of the Lu River. Thus, he was at the same time Tung ling, that is, officer. His yamen lay in the old Tu se castle; he occupied the sixth story. Cage gallows (mo lung) three meters high stood like sentinels in front of his gate. His sign-board consisted of heavy K'ang boards and little boxes like bird cages, except that they contained skulls of robbers instead of canaries, and announced to everyone that he was not a person to be fooled with. C 634

Two servants quickly appeared from behind the cage gallows. They were dressed in colored velvet and silk and requested me immediately to visit their da lao ye. Was it the sight of the grinning skulls that